

PRICE, \$15 PER ANNUM

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*Consul.*

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Consul

## NOTICES OF FIRMS

Hongkong, January 11, 1886.



# THE CHINA MAIL.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 11th OCTOBER, 1886.

## MARRIAGE.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, by the Rev. Father Brogazzi, and at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. John Wilson, Chaplain, Henry Joux, of Hongkong, to Miss Winsty, late of Manchester, England.

## DEATHS.

At the Gaid Hospital, Hongkong, on the 1st October, WILLIAM SMITH, Seaman, unemployed.  
At the Gaid Hospital, Hongkong, on the 1st October, JOHN DENNIS, Seaman, unemployed.  
On Board the ship *Tenista*, on the 24th Oct, EDWARD JONES, Seaman.  
At the Seaman's Hospital, Hongkong, on the 24th Oct, GEORGE BOCCHARD, Engineer, aged 35 years.  
At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 25th October, CHARLES MULLER, Seaman, unemployed.  
On Board the ship *Malacca*, on the 28th October, ALAN CAULFIELD, M.D., M.B.S. *do*, aged 35 years.  
At Hongkong, on the 28th October, CHARLES WATTS, Quartermaster, M.B.S. *do*, aged 28 years, found drowned.  
At the Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, on the 11th October, RICHARD CHALMERS, Seaman, unemployed, aged 20 years.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE rumour of hostile feelings provoked at Peking by the ostentatious building of a French Roman Catholic Church in close proximity to the Imperial palace, referred to by our Tientsin correspondent in the last issue of the *China Mail*, is corroborated by reports current among the native traders here and at Canton, whose version of the affair runs to the effect that the French have demanded Yuen-ming-yuen as the site for a Cathedral. From the rapid dissemination of these reports it is evident that deep feelings are entertained on the subject by the Chinese, and from the fact that they have reached Chinese circles at a distance of more than a thousand miles from the capital they may be considered as based upon fact.

An amusing extract which we give below, from the *N. C. Daily News*, will tend to show how far the Chinese in Hunan have profited by the knowledge of foreigners fondly supposed by some to have been spread abroad by the intercourse which has lately subsisted between them:

"The doom of foreign residents (says the *North China Daily News*) in China is evidently sealed. A *jeffad* has been proclaimed against them in Hunan, and they are to be swept from the face of the Flowery Land. Their country is fifty thousand li from China, beyond a triple ocean; from that distance their lives cannot be avenged, so the village elders are invited to collect the populations to exterminate them. This is the purport of an address, that has been extensively circulated through Hunan and the adjacent provinces; whether emanating from a too enthusiastic patriot or from a tea-man who has made a bad bargain, it is difficult to determine. In either case it has obtained wide notoriety. Feeling, of course, quite careless as to its origin or effect, foreigners will still peruse the proclamation itself. Their presence in Fok-hien and Chekeang, in Kiang-soo and Shan-tung, and above all their invasion of the metropolis, is galling certainly; but their subversion of the morals of the people by inculcating a new religion, is insisted on as the great grievance. 'Those who have come to propagate religion, enticing and deluding the ignorant masses,' are the prominent objects of attack. We are evidently indebted in a great measure to missionary teaching for the sweeping denunciations in the proclamation, and the exhortations to indiscriminate massacre which it conveys."

The *Recorder* has some sensible remarks on the present state of officialdom in China. We extract a few sentences which make us congratulate ourselves that we in Hongkong have not to deal with Chinese authorities. Really the contemptible policy pursued by us for the last few years in giving way on almost every conceivable topic is likely to land us in a fine place at last.

The *Recorder* says:—"Nearly eighteen months have elapsed since a number of merchants, who had sent funds hence into the interior for the preparation and purchase of tea, had their property plundered from them by revolted braves at Tsung-ung-hua, and not one cent of the losses has as yet been made good to them. Application to the British Consul only results in the information that the local authorities have been ordered by the Foreign Office at Peking to look into the claims in communication with the Consul, and to report in how far they are valid and need to be entertained, but that the Viceroy insists upon satisfying himself in the first instance by preliminary investigations to be made upon the spot, and that until these shall have been brought to a conclusion, he will not consent to the Taotai's entering upon the subject with the Consul. The latter functionary repeatedly enquired whether the preliminary investigations are approaching a close, and has as often been put off by a vague reply. It is a fair subject of speculation how it comes to pass that claims apparently so well founded, and pressed by so potent a power as H. M. Minister at Peking, are not only not paid by the Chinese Government, after a lapse of more than twelve months, but are absolutely not entertained by their executive, notwithstanding the necessary injunctions

have been given for a thorough investigation into them. The truth is, we believe, that a Chinese mandarin is a Chinese mandarin all over China, no matter what his rank or sphere of action, and that a prime minister at Peking, is, in his proneness to deceive, shuffle, and evade, as a general principle, and shirk his obligations where a foreigner is concerned, as a special instinct, the very counterpart of the lowest magistrate of any provincial district."

There may be some truth in this latter sentence, but we fancy our own authorities are somewhat to blame for the dilatory manner in which they press claims upon the Chinese government. Had we a man of action at Peking we might do something, but alas! our representative lives upon the credit of past vigour. One comfort is that his masterly inaction will lead us into another war, which will precipitate the settlement of matters in full. Otherwise we have but a dreary look out.

The *Recorder* also gives utterance to a doleful lament over the altered condition of the "model settlement." Quoth our lugubrious contemporary: "It is much to be feared that the days of Shanghai glory have passed away, never to return. Hope deferred has indeed made the heart sick. Year after year the residents in this place fondly imagined they had arrived at the worst; but each year has proved worse than its predecessor, and the rapid strides in prosperity and importance which it was thought would cause Shanghai to outrival Calcutta have proved to be but an evanescent dream. The bubble has burst and has been followed by a long train of disasters from which it must take us a very long time to recover." We hope things are not quite so bad at Shanghai as this extract seems to indicate.

So much for Shanghai. From NANKING native reports come to hand speak of disturbances among the soldiery in the provincial capital. After having dissipated their wages in gambling, the men have taken to squeezing and robbing the inhabitants, with a view to recruit their funds. The viceroys has beheaded 54 men convicted of this eccentricity.

The residents at Hankow are beginning to turn their attention to recreation; now that dry land has returned and drill, rifle-shooting, fives, cricket and paper-hunting are alluded to by the *Hankow Times*, with the remark that there is little doubt they "will manage to exist and be tolerably jolly, notwithstanding their isolation," and the derision of Shanghai friends, who say there is nothing worth living for in Hankow.

From the Coast ports there is little of interest. A sad list of wrecks comes to us from Formosa. At other places everything seems quiet.

In Hongkong there is nothing of special interest to report except the audience granted to the Chinese deputation against the Stamp Act and other ordinances. The Governor's answer is a masterpiece—courtly where answer is due to any reasonable representations; but stern and English—English of the time when England was feared by other nations—in the way it deals with the rascaldom which would make respectable Chinese its tools to beg that the laws against it be not enforced.

Before handing his reply to the Deputation the Governor took measures to impress upon its members the propriety of observing the same Rules as to presentation of Memorials and Addresses, as were imposed on Residents in other Colonies. The misstatements which had had general currency relative to the brief interview on the 5th ultimo, sufficiently proved the impropriety of departing from the usual practice in such cases. The reply was then handed to the deputation by His Excellency—printed both in English and Chinese.

Murders have become unpleasantly frequent here of late, three having taken place in as many weeks. The *Lobra* pirates are, as yet, mostly at large but strong hopes are entertained of catching them.

The shipping branch of the Harbour Master's department has been transferred to the Sailor's Home, which we hope to the advantage of that institution.

We understand that yesterday His Excellency gave audience to the Commissioner Pin-tai-lao, and Mr. Secretary Bowra, on their return from their European travels. The interview was a very cordial one, on both sides, we are informed. The Commissioner is now en route to Peking to lay before the Emperor the result of his mission. We hope his report will gain publicity.

A proclamation has been issued at Canton by the Viceroy and Governor, admonishing the inhabitants of certain interior districts against the crime of infanticide, and urging the establishment of local asylums for Foundlings on the model of that at Canton. The Chinese troops intended to suppress the row now going on between the Hah-ka and the Pun-ti clans left Canton on the 6th. If they fight as "imposingly," as they took the disturbed district will very soon be quieted so far as the rows between the turbulent clans are concerned.

At Macao the coolie business is in a flourishing state. Three vessels have ere

this left since the present season has opened with their living freights for Havana and Peru, and 23 ships are now on the berth. Giving each vessel an average of 350 Coolies, no less than upwards of 9,000 Chinamen will be despatched within the next two or three months to the West Coast of South America and Cuba alone. Quite a number of laborers will probably also leave during the present year for Demerara and Trinidad.

## THE MINT AND THE COINAGE.

The Commission appointed to decide upon the fortunes of the Mint—for such is virtually their office if their recommendations be attended to—have a question of vast importance with which to deal. We do not allude to the effects of the Mint's continuance or abolition, so far as Hongkong itself is concerned, though to Hongkong that question is quite sufficient to give matter for reflection and conversation for some time. The real importance of the Hongkong mint, looked at from a broader point of view than that merely concerning the revenues of the colony, lies in the effect it is to have upon China and Japan generally. So true is this that it may safely be asserted that, so far as Hongkong itself is concerned, there is no difficulty which cannot be got over by compulsory legislation. Granted that outsiders refuse to receive the new dollar, it would be much the same as the present system amongst inland Chinese of preferring gyaes to Mexican dollars. And soon as the Chinese discover that the new dollar contains, as it does, half a penny weight more of pure silver than the standard Mexican of 7.1.7, it will be accepted as bullion quite as readily. To ensure this however the Chinese demand the right of defacing it at pleasure—drilling holes in, punching, filing and otherwise spoiling the appearance of Her Majesty's face and its smoking-cap surroundings, to the loss both of look and value. Once made the exchange of old for new dollars compulsory, without forbidding the chop, and the new coins in a more or less defaced state would rapidly be absorbed into the circulation. The first practical difficulty which meets one is, however, the question,—"Given the compulsory law—given the requisite quantity of bullion and Mexicans for conversion into new dollars and the requisite coining power at the mint—who is to pay the cost of the conversion?" A compulsory law could of course only extend to making people exchange Mexicans at the intrinsic value. This done the Mint has gained nothing, and the charge of conversion has yet to be provided for. It has been suggested that the dollars called in should come only through the Colonial treasury; the question is, will the seigniorage on coining silver bullion pay the expenses both of coining that bullion and called in Mexicans? If the question be confined to Hongkong alone, the warmest supporters of the Mint must emphatically answer *No*. The Mint can only be worked at a profit by obtaining so large an amount to coin with seigniorage, that the money thus earned will cover both its expenses for coining such bullion, as well as those incurred for the conversion of the Mexicans now in circulation into new and lawful Hongkong dollars.

The only way in which the Mint can thus be made a paying establishment is by securing for it a large amount of external business. To this end the coin must be made popular amongst the Chinese, so that it shall be sought after on account of its intrinsic value and freedom from liability to debasement or imitation. But a few days since we published the opinions given by some well known experts amongst the Chinese, and would to those remarks only add a practical suggestion which may be of use. The Chinese complain, as we said, that the new dollar can be both debased and imitated. Very well, let a couple of dollars be handed to two of the most expert silver smiths here and at Canton, say Lee Ching and Hoa Ching for example, with instructions to engage the services of the cleverest "smashers" or coiners whom they can get hold of. Tell them that no questions will be asked, and that a moderate expense will not be grudged on condition of their bringing back within a specified time four other dollars—two debased and two spurious, which will deceive the eye and touch of ordinarily intelligent shroffs when handed to them mixed with other dollars. If their experiment is successful, a first step will have been taken to discover the weak points of the present coin, and the next would be to ascertain what peculiarities in coinage present the greatest difficulties to these ingenious gentry.

We lay much stress on this matter from a conviction that the Mint can only succeed in its dollars being accepted readily by the Chinese. The Government is hardly likely to undertake the task of recouping the present Mexicans at its own cost, trusting to chance that a coin avowedly unpopular will hereafter become a necessity in China. We have of course written on the presumption that the Mint will be made equal to any demands upon its powers, but as this is only a matter of mechanical detail it does not seem to call for any special remark. If it can be proved that it will pay to coin dollars, machinery can easily be provided.

We find the following paragraph in the *Strait Times* of September 22:—"Captain Manner of the Bremen *barque Isabella*, reports having spoken the British *barque Beate Stenon*, of London, Captain Cole from Newport bound to Hongkong, 104 days out; crew consisting of Turks, Austrians, and Greeks in iron for mutiny." Some of the crew, it is meant, are in iron's if all were in that position the arrival of the *Beate Stenon* would be indefinitely extended.

## THE CHINESE AND THE ORDINANCES.

THE Governor's reply to the Chinese deputation who on Saturday presented their various objections to the ordinances, ought to convince the Chinese residents that obedience to English legislation is an indispensable condition of their living and carrying on business here. We need not supplement His Excellency's reply by any observations of our own. It marks a turning point in the policy which has for some years past been observed towards China, and being therefore elevated above the region of ordinary common place local topics, is a state paper of unusual significance, for the Chinese Government to consider, and for the instruction of home politicians who are under the erroneous impression that the interests of Great Britain in this quarter of the world can be protected or promoted by measures that obtain among the more civilized communities of other countries. It is obvious now that the feeling the Chinese here have lately manifested against recent legislation, does not spring from mere apprehension about the Stamp Act, but from dread of the consequences which are contemplated by other ordinances. It is now known that His Excellency is in earnest in his declared intention to suppress piracy and to bring under proper subordination the large Chinese population of the island. When this is effected, the Chinese government may be asked to perform their part of the mutual obligations imposed by the Treaty in respect of piracy, and of other nefarious practices common among the Chinese. That is a duty which they have hitherto avoided, but one result of His Excellency's uncompromising firmness will probably be the recognition of their responsibility, and perhaps an attempt to observe it, especially as the governor of the Province of Kwangtung and Kwangsi has given his formal approval of the measures to which the Chinese have expressed an objection. Of one thing (His Excellency remarks) they may be certain, that as soon as these measures are proclaimed to be law, those who disobey them will be punished. Public opinion here is entirely with His Excellency in the steps the local government have adopted; we have not the slightest doubt that the home government will endorse his action, in which case Sir Richard MacDonnell will have the gratification of knowing that under the Chinese seas will be rendered safer, and the lesson effectually taught to the Chinese cabinet that treaties with foreign powers must not be disregarded by them. Too much toleration of Chinese prejudices for the sake of trade is a fault that requires a strong remedy, which we believe is provided in the ordinances for which we are to thank His Excellency; and if force should become necessary to impress it on the Chinese, to make them understand it, why force should be employed.

## THE CHINESE DEPUTATION ON THE STAMP ACT AND ORDINANCES.

The deputation of Chinese waited Saturday afternoon on His Excellency the Governor, and read the memorial presented. A translation of it has already appeared, but the version is in the form in which it will be preserved as a historical document:—  
To His Excellency The Governor of Hongkong.  
The Petition of all the Merchants of Hongkong, viz.: Gold and Silver Dealers, Rice Factors, Opium Sellers, Traders with the North and South of China, and Dealers in Piece Goods—  
HUMBLY SHEWETH:  
That since the new Ordinance is an obstructive and inconvenient one, we have joined together to humbly beg Your Excellency to do us the favor of altogether annulling it and making up the deficiency in the Revenue instead by a tax which is agreeable to the Community and convenient for the Merchants.  
We now humbly receive from His Excellency's hands a new Ordinance established for the purpose of levying a percentage by means of a "Stamp Act"—which requires the affixing of a Stamp on Leases, Receipts, and Payments, Purchases and Sales, Contracts, and also on Chinese and foreign Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Agreements—according to the amount of each a proportionate Stamp must be affixed.  
Looking at the various kinds of trades carried on, on all sides, and the very extensive Commerce of this Colony, we find therein trades which are brisk and trades which are dull.  
While in late years the profits of trade have been very small—in many cases the yearly expenditure in shops and house rent, servants' wages and food, is greater than the profits.  
The shops have been established for many years, and it is impossible for them to close at once, so that they are often obliged to manage as well as they can, and keep their business afloat—consequently the business connected with Remittances and Promissory Notes, Receipts and Payments, is much more difficult in comparison to former years. Seeing that these men are already suffering under the pressure of difficulties, if Your Excellency in addition imposes the Stamp Act on them the burden will indeed be oppressive.  
The business of paying and receiving money in a Merchant's house every day is even now a work of great labour, but when we have in addition to fix a Stamp on all Receipts and Payments, the work will indeed be perplexing. Hereafter corrupt practices will grow up apace. Each Merchant cannot avoid being discouraged when he sees such a state of affairs and consequently there will be a great hindrance to trade.  
With regard to compelling Householders to register their names and address, Your Excellency's object was no doubt to drive away thieves and bad characters from the Colony. The new Ordinance however requires Householders to add security for their living in their houses, or else they will be fined. Now the Merchants in Hongkong carry on an honest and upright trade and merely attend to their own business, how can they well be responsible for the good conduct of any persons who may be occupying part of their houses? If

Your Excellency compels us to give security, it will be a most coercive measure. It only requires a vigilant watch to be kept to enable the Colony to enjoy peace and quietness.

With regard to compelling Chinese Servants who are in the employ of Europeans to take out Licenses, for the purpose of distinguishing those intentionally and those who unintentionally do wrong and punishing them accordingly, we beg to say that all Servants have their Masters and therefore it can be always ascertained when they do wrong. Servants are paid very small wages and if they are always to be fined they will be unable to pay and therefore the greater number will have to go to prison instead and the Government will thus be deprived of its Revenue.

With regard to compelling Money Changers to take out Licenses, we beg to say that the capital that they begin with is very small, not exceeding in most cases a Hundred Dollars, and their yearly profits are so just sufficient to keep them in food. With so little money how will they be able to pay the Government Fees?

The Ordinance says that a tax will be laid on Cattle and Pigs. Now meat is consumed in large quantities both by Europeans and Chinese, and if a tax is laid on Cattle, meat will consequently become very dear and cause inconvenience both to the buyer and seller.

We find that our houses are to be inspected by a Medical Officer and if found dirty we are to be fined or imprisoned. A great number of the houses are inhabited by the wives and families of Merchants, and it is for their own interest to keep their houses clean. If a Medical Officer is to be constantly coming into our houses and inspecting them he will alarm the inmates and especially the female portion thereof.

If every Junk that comes or goes out of the Harbour is to report herself and to give a correct description of her cargo and passengers, and is not to be allowed to leave till an appointed hour, we consider that this will cause a great hindrance to trade. These last two Regulations will cause the greatest inconvenience and at the same time bring a very small Revenue to the Colony.

We humbly think that Your Excellency's wish in the Government of the Colony is to protect the good and punish the bad. If a Revenue is to be collected by the imposition of the taxes in these Ordinances, it will bring the greatest hardships on your petitioners which they are unable to bear, and will as it were tie their hands and prevent them from coming forward.

When Your Honorable Government first established this Colony it was its object to make the place agreeable to the Chinese.

When Your Honorable Government wishes to raise a Revenue it always carefully considers what is the best thing to lay a tax upon. We beg to suggest that money may be raised by laying a tax on house rent and ground rent. We the Merchants and Traders of Hongkong, have thought right to come forward in a body to humbly beg that Your Excellency in consideration of the difficulties of trade will annul these new ordinances, and thus meet the wishes of the Merchants and quiet their minds.

With regard to imposing a tax on ground rent and house rent we will await Your Excellency's decision as to whether it shall take effect or not.

If Your Excellency thinks fit to grant our prayer we will unite together in returning thanks for Your Excellency's kindness.

Submitted to His Excellency the Governor.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1886.

Stamped with the Seals of Chinese Mercantile House and Shops.

Before handing his reply to the Deputation His Excellency stated that, with a view to prevent future misapprehensions, he must impress on all Chinese Residents the propriety of observing the same Rules as to presentation of Memorials and Addresses, as were imposed on Residents in other Colonies. Those Rules require a copy of every Memorial intended for presentation to be first sent in to the proper officer, with a request that a day might be named for its reception. It was obvious that much inconvenience must otherwise result from presenting addresses without notice. The misstatements which had had general currency relative to the brief interview of His Excellency with the memorialists on the 5th ultimo, sufficiently proved the impropriety of departing from the usual practice in such cases. The following reply was then handed to the deputation by His Excellency—printed both in English and Chinese.

When you waited on me with a Memorial on the 5th of last month I told you I was sorry you had not brought a translation of it with you. I afterwards got that Memorial translated by the Government Interpreter; but nevertheless wished to see whether you would not of yourselves present to me a translation, that we might together discuss the topics alluded to in the Memorial. Though you did not do so, I find you have made such great mistakes in speaking of certain new Laws that it may be useful if I point out some of those mistakes.

Many Chinese have lived here for years. They must have learnt that the Queen of England's Officers never molest or trouble peaceful residents under the English Flag, and should know better than to speak of any Law here as "obstructive" and "oppressive." You yourselves must have seen that great pains are taken to administer the Law with strict justice, and that, if it were not for Chinese thieves, pirates, and other bad characters, this Government would not have the expense of such a numerous Police, and such extensive prisons. Fifty police would suffice to keep the European Population in order.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the great expense incurred by this Government on your account should require its Revenue to be increased.

Nevertheless you, who cause this outlay, complain of a new Law, which instead of making you pay for the expense which the Chinese entail, treats all Europeans and Chinese alike—by imposing a light tax on the business of all, and in such an equitable manner that those who must pay the most are those who have the largest business. Why should an Englishman pay a Duty, and a Chinese not pay his proportion of the tax, though his house and property are protected and his street drained and paved by Government?

I do not think you wish such an unjust difference made between you and Europeans; I believe simply that you drew up your Memorial, without understanding the nature of the proposed tax, and indeed your spokesmen on the last occasion admitted he knew nothing about it.

You say however, a "Stamp on Receipts, and Bills and Promissory Notes" would be an "oppressive burden" and "perplexing."

You might say with more truth that Stamps on letters—which every one now thinks so convenient—are "perplexing and oppressive" because different distances and destinations require a great variety of letter Stamps, whereas by the new Ordinance only one sort of Stamp is necessary for each class of those transactions, which occur frequently in the current of ordinary mercantile business, such as Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Receipts, Bills of Lading and the like.

Why cannot every merchant keep in his house a small supply of the Stamped Paper and Stamps required for each of those transactions? and why do you wish me to suppose you so stupid as to be perplexed by a matter so plain? I cannot believe what is absurd.

There are many thousands of Chinese at Singapore, where they have a Stamp Act with three times as many complications and Articles as the above and simple Ordinance, of which you complain here. Why cannot you write your Chinese friends at Singapore, and ask them whether they are so perplexed by the Stamp Act as to be unable to understand it as well as Europeans, and although they would rather have no tax at all, that they would greatly prefer the Hongkong Ordinance to the Singapore Stamp Act.

Even supposing that you find at first some difficulty as to Stamps on Leases, Deeds, and Conveyances, there is seldom any hard work about them. They are often about Bills, whilst, being generally managed with professional advice, it is not true that your current daily business will be impeded thereby.

You ask, however, to pay an increased House Rate instead of a Stamp Duty. Is it just that Houses, which now pay more than \$200,000 per annum, should bear all the burden? The general business of the place has never yet contributed anything directly to its expenses. Now under the Stamp Ordinance, those who have no chance of making profit by business will pay nothing. The poor who have only their labor would, under your plan, be soon made to bear your legitimate burden, because if rates were increased, you would charge more for rent. The new Ordinance therefore is more just than you. It also reaches in its operation many, who, though not residing in Hongkong, yet use Hongkong as their chief Mart of business, whose property would throw on those who actually reside here, all the cost of maintaining the Quays, Roads, Police and Harbor, which frequently facilitate the business of absentees just as much as of residents.

When the new Law comes into force I hope, you will find in less than one month that your alarm and apprehensions were groundless, but if experience shows that the operation of the Law can be made more simple and easy, I shall readily assist to improve it.

I have been particular in giving you these explanations of the nature of the new Stamp Ordinance because in a matter of public policy, intended to deal with all classes alike, I wish foreigners to see that such intention is really carried out. I am ready, therefore, to discuss such Legislation with any body who will come forward to hear objections, and if I think them unfounded, to explain why I do so.

All this however is very different from permitting those, who resort here for their own profit and for the protection which the strong and just Government of England affords, to discuss or cavil at Laws necessary for Police and sanitary purposes, and for protection of the lives and property of the Queen's Subjects. Those Laws must be obeyed, and cannot be relaxed. None know better than yourselves how necessary it is at last to adopt stringent measures, too long deferred, for checking the nefarious dealing carried on by Chinese residents here with pirates, and for that purpose to take care that the Government has in future full information of the equipment and movements of all Chinese junk visiting the harbor.

To complain of such an Ordinance is to complain that Europeans are not willing to be robbed and murdered by Chinese miscreants; and I tell you frankly that I shall pay no attention to such unreasonable remonstrances. I shall continue to do my duty, as Governor of an English Settlement, and shall, to the utmost of my power, endeavor to rid this Colony of the stigma affixed to it by the numerous Chinese thieves and pirates who traffic in the harbor.

Fortunately there is also a still more numerous body of hard-working and trustworthy Chinese Residents, and I look to them for important assistance in dealing with their countrymen. How absurd your objections are reckoned even by your own Countrymen will more fully appear when I tell you that a person, who understands the Chinese character and customs perfectly, heartily approves of the measure, and yet complains of some of its provisions should be more stringent. I think you will admit that his opinion on such a subject ought to carry weight with Chinese when I tell you he was no other than His Excellency the Governor General of the Province of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

I might decline to go further into your objections to Police Laws, in reference to which you lay stress on one, namely, that of obedience; but I wish to serve you and cannot do so more effectually than by correcting misapprehensions, which are unreasonably disquieting some industrious and well disposed persons.

Thus your complaint that Chinese vessels must report on entering and leaving the harbor is simply a complaint that at last we put you on the same footing as Europeans—who even in their own country have to make full reports on entering and leaving a harbor, whether they enter once or a hundred times in a year. It is a regulation intended to protect peaceful and honest trade by affording some guarantee of the legitimate character of the vessels which frequent the Port—and before long I hope to see it adopted at all Chinese Ports in these Seas. What other mode is there of getting the information required? Therefore, in the face of the shocking piracies recently committed by vessels fitted out by residents of this City, I would regard your objections as irretrievable and in bad taste if I thought you fully understood their tendency.

In the same way I observe that you regard as onerous the slight Duty cast on you in order to preserve the peace and health of a City, in which there are fifty Chinese to one European. Is it a hardship if the Queen's Government should expect those, who live under the British Flag, to assist in maintaining order?

It is impossible that Europeans can know the character of your countrymen as well as you do, and therefore it is right and natural that we should regard as onerous the slight Duty cast on you in order to preserve the peace and health of a City, in which there are fifty Chinese to one European. Is it a hardship if the Queen's Government should expect those, who live under the British Flag, to assist in maintaining order?

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Householder to take some little about his local country you would be the conduct of persons, and frequently all members of your family are crime, whether real or at a distance.

As for the security required from non-residents and need not be rendered, it is right there should be their houses becoming the resort of thieves at night.

I equally regard as onerous the registration of Europeans, a where so many robberies by servants, and one advantage to all servants themselves well speak of a payment of Gratification Certificates, which might last 20 years, as driving servants to join the army, and to the unit that you expect to say the Ordinance.

The same observation section that any law posing a "tax" on a has been no tax whatever but it has been provided shall not keep pigs within town. I am sorry, if it interferes with the commerce, have observed with the filthy collars and dresses. Nevertheless this is a not a Chinese town. To establish English dress, both as a sign of measure especially need—and in districts so close to the principal Chinese.

The number of pigs though sufficient in so the atmosphere and even by affect the price of pig entirely supplied from.

You must therefore assist you best to assist you therein.

Even in the matter from the Health Officer make a distinction between. I must however with surprise and regret possible any Officer of the Government, could money, or so as to feelings of residents.

Keep your houses clean, smells, and try that you the same. That much power, and, if you troubled with many Officer. The Registrar to visit every room in never heard that any of plain the mode in which that duty.

One thing I wish remember, viz. that whatever between the the other laws to which Stamp Ordinance is the Revenue of the Colony are intended to improve the conditions and health of the people, and to keep nearly 28,000 Dollars it can possibly receive.

I believe however to well spent, and that both a safer and much so that, I hope proportionately increased here become more valuable and as expected in accomplishing these assist in spreading the intentions and provisions.

Of one thing be certain they are proclaimed who disobey them will.

THERE is one sentence in this morning's paper, agree. To the Chinese result of the weakness, and that "they see government not a bene highly civilized solely for the public incompetent government the facilities which the Chinese, it is that their inordinant reign government become strengthened.

English in particular, lately of late, from the "pedit" to the leading, it has been: fashion to indulge in language, signed, to create an intensify among native respect for Governor as have been a-sured that "all race of men is swallowed anger," that it "was posed among foreign absence from State abhorrently violate the error's policy would the prosperity of the matter of history a macy of Venice; the destructive, and gloomy adjectives frighten people and Excellency's near the slightest doubt denunciations was by which our country dresses the Chinese ton as well as in their impression of government. It ended by the tone of cle, which would be a London poor but partly humiliating to China, not only to Her Majesty but also from the displays of how the may best be reached.

There is no British world that occupies tion, relatively to powers, as that main A trading station



every "Stamp on Receipts, Promissory Notes" would be a burden and "perplexing" to say with more truth than that which every one now content—perplexing and content—different instances and a great variety of letter cases by the new Ordinance of Stamp is necessary for those transactions, which occur in the current of ordinary mercantile life, such as Promissory Notes, Receipts, Bills of Lading, and every merchant keep in his supply of the Stamped Paper required for each of those transactions, why do you wish me to supply it to be perplexed by a stamp I cannot believe what is many thousands of Chinese at home they have a Stamp Act as they have many complications in the short and simple Ordinance which compels them. Why do you wish me to supply it to be perplexed by a stamp I cannot believe what is many thousands of Chinese at home they have a Stamp Act as they have many complications in the short and simple Ordinance which compels them. Why do you wish me to supply it to be perplexed by a stamp I cannot believe what is many thousands of Chinese at home they have a Stamp Act as they have many complications in the short and simple Ordinance which compels them.

that that we should expect each Chinese household to take up the burden of learning a new stamp is a burden and "perplexing" to say with more truth than that which every one now content—perplexing and content—different instances and a great variety of letter cases by the new Ordinance of Stamp is necessary for those transactions, which occur in the current of ordinary mercantile life, such as Promissory Notes, Receipts, Bills of Lading, and every merchant keep in his supply of the Stamped Paper required for each of those transactions, why do you wish me to supply it to be perplexed by a stamp I cannot believe what is many thousands of Chinese at home they have a Stamp Act as they have many complications in the short and simple Ordinance which compels them. Why do you wish me to supply it to be perplexed by a stamp I cannot believe what is many thousands of Chinese at home they have a Stamp Act as they have many complications in the short and simple Ordinance which compels them.

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home of men of all nations, unaccustomed to the forms of British Government, unacquainted with and indifferent to British politics, and intent only on making fortunes by trade at the cheapest and speediest rate. That there are instances of men, who have recognised their honourable obligations to the place—who have shown benevolent care to provide for the relief of human distress out of the wealth they have acquired—and whose princely liberality in the promotion of public good has redeemed the colony from the charge of utter selfishness, will be readily admitted by all who know the history of Hongkong. But as a rule, as our contemporary has reiterated, the life of most of us here is temporary; there is no abiding affection for the colony, and no real anxiety among the mass of its foreign residents for anything that does not directly promote its commercial interests, or contribute immediately to the increase of its material wealth. In such a colony, governed directly by the Crown, it is useless to look for such well-defined and concentrated opinion on matters of local public policy, as may be discerned in other colonies where the Crown has parted with its prerogative; and in proportion as so much greater is the responsibility entailed upon the governing power, especially where, as in the case of Hongkong, that power has to be exercised over natives of an empire to whom it seems inexplicable and "barbarous." A corresponding responsibility devolves on the press of such a colony. To endeavour to influence its course of government by meaningless ridicule, or by exaggerated declamation, is folly of the worst kind, for such efforts invariably weaken just claims to consideration. Yet this is the precise folly of which the Press has been guilty in the tone it has adopted towards the government, in reference to the Stamp Act chiefly, but also in other directions where it could not find an excuse in political controversy, or in the mitigation of a public grievance. It has done nothing towards allaying the fear, which it admits to be "unreasonable," among the Chinese about the Stamp Act; but on the contrary has done its utmost to exasperate the feeling by foolish vaticinations of its effect on the colony. A similar error it committed this morning by inaneley ridiculing the Governor's sensible exhortations to the Chinese to show obedience to English law. The Press would have served a more useful purpose; if it had endorsed His Excellency's recommendations; but it "gives up to party" what is meant for mankind, and pursues the tactics that would be to erode enough in a village newspaper, espousing the cause of the parish beadle against the overseer, which is exceeding inappropriate in such a community as this, or in relation to such measures as the Stamp Act and Piracy Ordinances.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA. The news recently brought from the North confirms the report, to which we gave currency a few days ago, of disturbances having arisen at Peking between the French representative and the Chinese authorities. Even with this corroboration of the rumours mentioned by our Tientsin correspondent, we are incredulous as to any serious cause of anxiety having arisen on the grounds stated, although believing it to be quite possible that "a difficulty" has occurred. Exaggerated or not, however, the news is sufficiently important as regards our interests in China to make it worth while to consider the present aspect of affairs in the North. The representatives of Foreign nations now present in Peking—those of Great Britain, America, France, Prussia, Russia and (possibly) Spain—have hitherto adhered, outwardly at least, to the political role inaugurated by our own Government. This in a few words may be defined as a moral support to the present Manchu government—a disclaiming of any ideas of annexation—and a suavity in conducting diplomatic business equalled only by the conduct observed between the foremost European states. When China has pleaded that this or that act would result in effects calculated to weaken either the prestige of actual power of the central government, the excuse has, except in vital cases, been allowed to stand good. Violations of treaty on the part of subordinate officials have been condoned on the appearance of the most feeble efforts on the part of the Chinese authorities to undo or negative the evil thus committed; and in short, the policy followed by all charged with the administration of diplomatic affairs has been to avoid pressing matters which should rightly be carried out to their full extent, in order to prevent the necessity of armed intervention. The one sole object in view has apparently been to support the present dynasty, in the hope that once free from danger of internal rebellion and external aggression, the Chinese Government would become in time sufficiently enlightened as well as sufficiently strong to carry out in their integrity those engagements into which its agents, under the pressure of an invading force, entered some six years since.

Such has been, we say, avowedly the policy pursued by the representatives of the European nations now enjoying full treaty rights with China. Avowedly, but not in reality. Russia, while preserving a most peaceful policy diplomatically, has contrived to appropriate since the "rectification" of her frontier in 1860, the southern half of Saghalien, unchecked by China and Japan, both of whom claim in a misty sort of way jurisdiction over the territory thus questionably acquired. The claims of China are hardly of a nature to warrant its engaging in active strife with a powerful nation, to prevent their annexing this nominal portion of the Empire. Japan, which we believe claims a kind of suzerainty over this territory, cares perhaps more, but can afford still less, to question the right of the intruders, the more so as she holds it under a sort of feudal obligation to China. So that Russia has little to fear from either. Thus much for the pacific intentions of that power towards China, as matters now stand.

The attitude assumed by France, though hitherto less demonstratively aggressive, is, however, fraught with greater danger to the Chinese empire than that of Russia. She has long been known to have had her eye upon Shantung, and that it has not been already "annexed" and "colonized," is simply owing to the persistent way in which Great Britain has hitherto refused to endorse any course of action likely to result in the territorial aggrandisement of her neighbour, ally, and most dangerous rival. To compass by presumably fair means "what other nations have prevented her obtaining in defiance of treaty and international law, has for years past been the aim of French diplomatists, and now, if the reports we hear from the North be true, an opportunity has arisen. Nothing would delight France more than to have an opportunity of holding a "territorial guarantee" for the fulfilment some impossible at least difficult conditions, which a quarrel with China might give her the chance of imposing upon that power; and the demand for a cession of land in some locality which would render it absolutely impossible for that power to accede to her views would offer a most favourable chance. We are of course speaking merely on the intelligence given us by the Northern papers. That the report is based on truth there is little doubt, and few who have watched the course of French policy in the East will be disposed to feel astonishment thereat. For our part we should scarcely grudge the French the cession for which they are absolutely seeking, did not such a step threaten the integrity of the empire to which we have hitherto afforded so much moral support. To accede to such a proposition would be a simple stultification of the policy which we have at so much cost to ourselves preserved since the last treaty was ratified. If the report be true, the action taken by our representative must necessarily be of the utmost importance to our commercial relations with the empire, and viewed in such a light, we at Hongkong cannot remain uninterested spectators. If it be false, so much the better for China; but that our surmises of the ultimate intentions of France are as we represent them, we have ample assurance.

COOLIE EMIGRATION AND CHINESE CONSULS. The recent report of the Emigration Commissioners published in the *London and China Express* contains many interesting facts and suggestions. It is of course in its reference to China that the Report is chiefly interesting to Hongkong residents; and the account given of certain propositions on the part of Prince Kung and the Viceroy of Canton are worthy of more than passing remark. We refer to the following paragraph, which shows that a lively and sensible interest in the question is being taken by the high authorities. "The importance (say the Commissioners) of obtaining Chinese evidence as to the results of the emigration has been urged on the British Embassy by the Prince of Kung, and on Her Majesty's Consul at Canton by the Viceroy of the two Kwangs. The Prince of Kung with this view proposes to despatch a Chinese officer to visit the colonies to which Chinese emigrate, and to report on their condition. The Viceroy suggests that the emigrants themselves should combine to send back some of their number to give the result of their experience. There can be no doubt that the information which would be obtained by either of these courses would be most valuable, as an encouragement to the emigration of a respectable class of labourers, and it might be good policy in the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad to send back some of the Chinese emigrants for the purpose of making known the advantages held out to labourers in those colonies. At present the Chinese feel a natural distrust of a system the results of which they have no means of ascertaining."

The above demonstrates in the strongest manner that the Prince Regent and his deputy in Kwangtung look with anything but indifference upon the fate of the thousands who now annually find their way from China to other parts of the world. The Prince's proposition however would only half meet the necessities of the case. To send a "visiting" Mandarin on a roving commission to the West Indies would very probably result in anything but his obtaining a trustworthy report of the actual state of affairs; while even if, in general terms, the information he obtained was correct, individual cases of hardship must remain unnoticed. We do not mean that there crying Chinese grievances constantly to be redressed in the British West Indies; but small affairs constantly arise in the best regulated colonies, between pure colonists and aliens, in which the interposition of judicial power is necessary. Why should not this evident feeling in favor of a sort of supervision over immigrants on the part of its own officials, be taken advantage of to urge the Chinese government to establish regular Consuls at the more important places to which emigrants are sent? The idea of a Chinese Consul almost raises a smile, but it is an undoubted fact that any step tending to break down that barrier of isolation, behind which China has for so many years remained, to her own detriment, would be beneficial. Additional confidence would be given to the better class Chinese to avail themselves of the advantages of emigration provided of course that they were convinced of the honesty of the officials appointed to that post. Were they however no better or no worse than the average of Chinese officials in China itself, it would still be something to have a court of appeal against injustice in which their language and habits would be thoroughly understood. With the humanizing influence of a new judicial atmosphere—the certainty that detection in underhand practices would lead to disgrace, and the absence of native society to keep up the old traditional ideas respecting "lawful" bribery, with the absolute prohibition of any exercise of arbitrary power in the way of flogging or torture, a Chinese official in such a position might do much for the good of his countrymen. He would possess but small power for harm as every act would have to be carried out through the British executive and with these restrictions the idea might prove feasible. Whether or not such a proposition would be favourably received by the Spanish, Peruvian, Dutch and other powers is a question which we cannot of course answer. Judging from what we hear, the Chinese immigrants under those powers do not seem to be absolutely ill treated, but it is complained that once there, they are carefully prevented from returning—or at least that every facility for so doing is shut off, which amounts to much the same thing. The "disgraces" of the cooler trade under those flags are chiefly on this side of the water owing in great part to the abominable "crimp system" now prevailing. To deal with these however, is not now our object but rather to discuss what step can be taken to render the position of the immigrant more secure after he has arrived at his destination.

Should the idea of appointing native Chinese officials be deemed chimerical, a second resource presents itself in the appointment of respectable Europeans, possessing a competent knowledge of the language, as "Protectors of Chinese." They should of course hold direct powers from the Chinese Government much in the same way as our own Consuls, being empowered to hear suits between immigrants—those between Chinese and our own subjects being brought before a mixed court, of which the "Protector" should be a member. The cost of such an arrangement would not be very heavy. It would be to the interest of planters to pay towards the support of such an official according to the number of Chinese they employed, while the Chinese Government, equally bound with ourselves to watch over the interests of its subjects, may naturally be expected to disburse a certain sum to this end. Too much importance can hardly be attached to a movement in this direction. With the establishment of foreign agencies in civilized countries would come a recognition of China as a nation to an extent which is impossible so long as her power is confined to her own shores. With constant international communication would arise, on her part, a knowledge of the duties of international law of which as yet she possesses only a faint consciousness; and until this knowledge is acquired will China remain as she now is the bully and suppliant by turns, despised for her want of good faith, though sought after for the treasure she yields to those who trade with her.

COOLIES ABROAD. We yesterday quoted from the report of the Emigration commissioners, who remark rightly enough that the emigration of Chinese coolies to British colonies is not so large as it might be if means were taken to spread among that class of men authentic intelligence of the condition of the Chinese emigrants in the West Indies island. The following extract from the *Englishman's Overseas Mail* of Sept. 1866, gives some interesting information on this point as relates to Indian coolies, and their experience, we suppose, may be taken as indicative to some extent of what may happen in British colonies to coolies from China. Our contemporary says:— "We observe that 380 adult emigrants, who returned to this country from British Guiana, in the *Clarence* last year, brought back with them no less a sum than £11,235 4s. 2d., of which £10,817 1s. 8d. belonged to Calcutta coolies, being an average of £31 10s. 8d. per head. Three hundred and twenty of these returned emigrants, a very satisfactory capital for a cultivator to commence operations upon in India, a capital, in fact, which would enable him to cultivate, without borrowing, a larger quantity of land than the best ryots are in the habit of cultivating with borrowing. From Trinidad, 193 returning emigrants brought back with them savings at the rate of upwards of £25 per head, and 89 persons to the amount of £32 18s. 10d. per head, forty of the latter having also paid £11 10s. 9d. each for their own passages. Among the emigrants, were a man, his wife, and seven children, of whom six had been born in Trinidad—and a man and his wife who originally emigrated to Trinidad in 1846, returned to Calcutta at the end of their five years' industrial residence, went back to Trinidad in 1858 at their own expense, and returned a second time to Calcutta with 1991 in specie, and 201 16s. 8d. in the Treasury. There was also a man who had served out one industrial service in Mauritius and another in British Guiana, and had returned to India from each with considerable sums of money, had been robbed of his money in Calcutta, and then emigrated to Trinidad, from which he was now again returning to Calcutta with ample means."

THE VICTORIA GAOL. THROUGH the courtesy of Mr F. Douglas, Superintendent of the Gaol, we were yesterday permitted to take a stroll through Victoria Gaol, where we gleaned the following particulars, that may prove interesting to our readers. Of the 560 prisoners in Gaol yesterday, there are 77 Europeans, 11 Indians, 473 Chinese, total 560. Of these, 4 Chinese are under sentence of death; 68 Chinese and Europeans under sentences of various terms of penal servitude; 371 serving various sentences hard labour; 49 are under simple imprisonment; 16 committed for trial at the Supreme Court; 54 on remand from the Police Magistrate's Court; 3 are debtors; total, 560. In Stone Cutter's Island there are probably about 167 Chinese and 14 Europeans; total, 181, making with the above 560, altogether 741 prisoners. The health of these in both Gaols

is good. At the present moment there are more prisoners than there have been for some months, owing to the large number on remand. The different ways in which the 560 prisoners in Victoria Gaol are employed are as follow, viz.—On the works outside, 230; breaking stones and picking oakum, 144; carpenters and bricklayers, 27; blacksmiths and stonecutters, 22; basket and matmakers, 2; tailors and shoemakers, 8; cooks, servants, hospital attendants, cleaners, etc., 58; sick in hospital, 6; unemployed, 73. The Gaol itself is a fine building with a ground floor of about 12 feet in the clear, and two stories, containing together about 160 cells, some of these, in fact most of them, capable of containing 7 prisoners. In the upper corridor there is a room, yeelpot the bread and water men's ward, large enough to accommodate twenty men of the description apt to be quarrelsome there. The ground floor will probably hold 150 men, especially in winter, when the chain gang is kept in it during the night. The debtor's ward will be shifted, we understand, over the office where the police guard is. On the first floor of the gaol there is a chapel where on Sundays two services are performed, one for Protestants and the other for Catholics. Everything throughout the entire edifice is kept in a remarkably clean manner; the building is well ventilated, and altogether gives good evidence of the efficient and energetic supervision exercised by the present superintendent.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. THOSE of our readers who knew Captain Noloth while in Hongkong and had an opportunity of noting the arduous way in which he performed his public duties, as well as the anxiety he displayed in private life, will be glad to learn that the Admiralty have expressed in very complimentary terms their sense of his value and have given an order that his time here is to be counted as sea service. Captain Noloth will probably be found a valuable witness on the subject of the new ordinances should the Colonial Office choose to avail itself of his experience. His knowledge of the practical doings of the last few years will enable him to speak with confidence as to the steps necessary to put down this nuisance and we can only hope that his opinion will be asked on the subject. Evening Mail, Oct. 5.

A SHORT time back, in making some enquiries regarding the Coolie trade at Macao, we received from a respectable person a somewhat detailed account of the barque, *the Fanny*, said to be owned at Macao by a well-known citizen of Hongkong (formerly connected with a newspaper). We have since made special enquiries into the subject, and have learned that the whole tale is a pure fiction. We make this notice for the benefit of such as may also have been misled by the same report.—*Mercury*. Evening Mail, Oct. 5.

A VESSEL has gained ground that some one in the Colony has received, by private letter, intelligence of the death of the Emperor of the French. As it is in the highest degree improbable that such news could have escaped the telegraph, no credence can be attached to the report, but we give it as we have heard it—for what it is worth. Evening Mail, Oct. 5.

THE LOSS OF THE WESTMINSTER. IT is satisfactory, in connection with the circumstances attending the stranding of the above vessel, on the Pratas Shoals, briefly noticed in yesterday's issue of the *Evening Mail* to learn that the Master, and remainder of the crew arrived safe in this Harbour yesterday evening. Although the Captain has made a declaration before the Harbour Master, our representative on making enquiry at that department, was unable to glean even the merest outline of what took place after the first Mate deserted the ship. It appears however that the natives allowed the master to return on board, no violence on their part being attempted. The Europeans were all however stripped and robbed, but otherwise the intruders showed an inclination—provided good remuneration was offered—to assist the master out of his difficulties. This view of the case is illustrated by the fact, that by some means, two hundred tons of cargo, was transferred during the night to a native junk, to which the Captain and boat's crew also trusted themselves. They arrived here, as before stated, with the saved cargo all right, yesterday evening. The mate has already been dispatched back to the scene of the wreck, and the master returns there this afternoon. It is not however expected that much of the valuable cargo on board will be saved. Evening Mail, Oct. 5.

It is now decided by the authorities to transfer the shipping branch of the Harbour Master's Office, to the Sailors' Home, and in accordance with the Official order of the executive department, have received instructions to commence business in the Home as soon as the necessary alterations shall have been completed. The move will doubtless prove of great benefit to the seamen in search of employment, and it is to be hoped that the combination will have the much to be desired effect, of restoring the Home to a satisfactory position, both in the eyes of the men intended to be benefited by this valuable institution, and of the public. Evening Mail, Oct. 5.

We have received a copy of the rules and regulations under which coolie emigration to the Dutch colonies is carried on. The provisions are framed in a spirit of utmost fairness and liberality to emigrants, and there was nothing in our remarks yesterday on the subject of coolie emigration that could be regarded as insinuating to the contrary. Evening Mail, Oct. 6.

We learn per Brit. steamer *Douglas* which arrived here this morning from Fouchow, that the British barque *Fanny* was lost on Sunday, the 30th ultimo, about twenty miles to the Southward of the river Min. Particulars as far as we learn, are as follows:—The *Fanny* came from Shanghai, anchored about seven miles to the Southward of the White Dogs. On Friday night, the 28th ultimo, a heavy gale came on from the North East. About midnight one of her cables parted, and although the other cable was veered away to the bare end, the vessel still continued to drag until Sunday at noon, when she was windward and close to the Norton rocks. The master was cut away in the hope of preventing her from going on shore. The *Fanny* was abandoned by her crew, who proceeded in their longboat to Slut Island. It is at the entrance of the Hae-tan Straits. That night they slept in a Joss House, on Slut Island. In the morning of Monday, Oct. 1st, they were much surprised to find that the *Fanny* had drifted clear of the Norton rocks, and had gone ashore on a reef close to Slut Island. The Chinese wreckers were busily at work, stripping the barque of anything that could be carried away. At the same time a party of natives landed on Slut Island, and robbed the poor crew of the little clothing they had managed to save. After some further difficulties the crew managed to get on board a West coast trading junk, where they met with kindness, and were given a passage in her to the White Dogs. On Wednesday morning last they arrived at Fouchow. We hear that the *Fanny* had been only recently in Dock in Shanghai, and been re-cooped. The name of the master of the *Fanny* is Waters; the barque is British, built at Sunderland. Evening Mail, Oct. 6.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.—It is hereby notified, that the Shipping Branch of the Harbour Master's Department will be conducted at "the Sailors' Home" from and after the 15th instant. Colonial Secretary's Office.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor having been pleased to sanction the Shipping and Discharge of seamen at the "Sailors' Home," it is hereby made known that a branch of the Harbour Master's Office has been established at that Institution, from and after the 15th instant, and will further notice, Masters of Vessels will be required to deposit their Ship's' articles at the said Branch Office. The Registers will be deposited at the Head Office of the Harbour Master as heretofore. H. G. THOMSON, Harbour Master. Harbour Master's Office, 6th October. Evening Mail, Oct. 6.

It was stated in our report of the Chinese deputation on Saturday that a copy of His Excellency's reply to their memorial, printed in English and Chinese, was handed to them. Two hundred copies of it have been printed in Chinese, for circulation among the native population. Evening Mail, Oct. 6.

A SINGAPORE contemporary remarks that great want is felt here of a local ordinance which would enable the authorities to deal effectively with the registration of native servants. Evening Mail, Oct. 8.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce have carried by a large majority a resolution to the effect that in the event of the resolution submitted by the Banks, it is in their opinion inexpedient to make any change in the usage of Indian Bills of Exchange. Has the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce nothing to say on this subject? Evening Mail, Oct. 8.

THE LATE LIEUT. GUY.—Information has been received from England of the death of Lieut. and Adj. Guy, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, which very sad event took place on board the *Arion* at sea on the 31st May. Mr Guy commenced his military career in the 15th Foot, where by devoted attention, soldier-like conduct, and strict integrity, he soon obtained the rank of a non-commissioned officer. After many years of service in the 15th Regiment, and while it was stationed in Ceylon, Mr Guy was selected to fill the post of sergeant-major of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and his sterling qualities being long appreciated, he was promoted to Ensign and subsequently to the Adjutancy of the corps. In this capacity his zeal and devotion to the Regiment for years scarcely knew bounds. It was ever his thought to labour for the good of all ranks, and to advance as much as he could, the interests and well-being of the soldier. Undismayed, amidst, with a perseverance almost obstinate, he set himself to every good work, and ceased not until it was satisfactorily finished. To the corps, his loss is almost irreparable. His brother officers bewail him with a sorrowful remembrance and affection that will never be effaced.—*Ceylon Echo*, Oct. 8.

GOLD CURRENCY FOR INDIA.—The Report of the Commission on the currency has been completed by Sir William Mansfield, the voluminous evidence from all parts of India having been at last received and reduced to order. The Report, which will appear on an early date in the *Gazette of India*, contains the impression generally entertained by the public as to the necessity for a gold currency, and it is difficult to see how the India Office will be longer able to resist the demand for an Indian gold sovereign as a legal tender, even should it be inclined to do so. The evidence taken by the Commission cannot be published for some time. The *Friend of India* states that the statistical part of the report is of unusual completeness and value. Evening Mail, Oct. 8.

At the date of the last English mail the home Tonnage loading on the berth for India, China, and the Cape of Good Hope was 39,300 tons. The loading berths generally were well supplied with ships, and there was but little inquiry for coal ships to the East. Evening Mail, Oct. 10.

The following, from the *Mechanic's Magazine*, will be interesting to mariners:—Few things are more annoying to the mariner than the compass variations which, especially in the navigation of iron ships, he has to provide against. An extremely simple and ingenious mode of ascertaining the deviation has, however, been devised by a Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, United States, which will remove all difficulty in the matter. It is proposed to take an ordinary compass card, and erect upon its centre a fine copper wire, from 4in to 6in or 8in in height, and perpendicular to its plane. At the moment of the sun's meridian passage, as indicated by the noon observation for latitude, note the direction of the shadow cast by the wire on the compass card. The angle contained between the direction and that of the north and south line of the card will give the variation and local attraction combined. Small errors are involved in this method, but the approximation is close enough for the purpose for which it is intended. As there would, of course, be no difficulty in making this wire a permanent fixture to the card, it

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would be obvious that this arrangement would enable the deviation of the compass to be daily tested.

Evening Mail, Oct. 10.

The expenditure on the telegraph in the Australian colonies is as follows:—Victorian lines and stations, £248,996 5s. 11d.; New South Wales (lines only) to the end of 1884, £132,025 18s. 5d.; South Australian lines and buildings, £39,178 19s. 5d. The figures for Queensland are not available, the cost will be about £50 per mile, or in round numbers about £35,000, exclusive of stations. The first line in Victoria was opened in 1854; there are now in work in that colony 2,517 miles along which there were sent last year 210,777 private messages, value £34,770, and 68,846 on public service, value £21,548. The year's profit, after paying expenses, was £29,447. The Adelaide Express, from which we gather the above particulars, states that the Rangoon and Singapore section of the line to Australia is to be laid immediately, that a line is being constructed by the Dutch Government through Sumatra, with a view to connect Singapore and Batavia, and that the question of connecting the eastern part of Java with Timor is also under the consideration of the Netherlands Government. All these are links in the electric chain that will soon, we hope, unite Hongkong to the other colonies in the East and South.

Evening Mail, Oct. 10.

It appears that there is no truth in the statement of some of the London newspapers that the savages of New Caledonia killed, cooked, and ate the crew of a boat the Fulton, French iron-steamer, and that, in retaliation, burned down several cottages. Letters to the 6th of June have arrived in France from those islands, and they make no mention of any such event, and it was said to have occurred prior to that date.

Evening Mail, Oct. 10.

The Administration of Lighthouses in France announces that towers have been constructed on the reefs in the vicinity of the Ile de Noirmontier. They are about 14 feet above high water, and are painted in different colours.

Evening Mail, Oct. 10.

#### VISIT TO CANTON.

October, 1885.

#### CHAP. II.

##### A STROLL ABOUT THE SUBURBS.

A practice prevails in Canton of taking breakfast at noon. This custom was originally introduced by Lord Elgin at Shanghai, and here in Canton it is in full force. For a visitor it is decidedly inconvenient, as he loses half the day he is anxious to devote to sight seeing. As soon as we could get away we took "chairs" and started on our tour. Crossing the bridge which separates the settlement of Shamen from all Chinese we passed the Custom House, and were soon upon that wretched scene of desolation, the site of the Old Foreign Factories, burnt down and destroyed in 1857. There they are, untouched and unheeded, nothing but ruins and foundations, floors remaining to show their whereabouts. Although the locality is a most desirable one, no attempt has been made by the Chinese to build upon it, but the spot remains one of desolation and waste, the resort of vagabondage and disease, and a sort of filth of every description. The only object which strikes the visitor is an old treasury belonging to one of the houses which stands intact amidst all the ruins, and has been converted into a sort of dead house for those who are perishing of disease or starvation to creep into and die. Crossing this waste we are soon in the hum and turmoil of active life and taking the first street to our left, are shortly put down at the establishment of Peking, dealer in China-ware. Peking is a fussy, squint-eyed little man with large spectacles of truly Chinese dimensions. His wares are purely modern, good, and reasonable in price. During his absence his son, an idiotic dirty lad, takes charge of the establishment and has a peculiar way of occasionally asking too little for things. This is a fact rarely indeed in China, and well worthy of note, especially to those who are about to invest. From here we pass on to the establishment of Ushing, whose shop is decidedly very superior to Peking's, but the articles are not quite so good, and at least one third dearer in price. We congratulate Ushing on the fortune he must be making and decide upon paying Peking another visit upon our return. We now wander down Caro Street and visit the shop of Pe-Chun, reputed the best. Close at hand we visit old Yeh-shing, a polite gentlemanly old man, who promises to inundate us with Silks, Crapes, Shawls and other goods for our selection. Now again into one chair and off to the Temple of the Five Hundred Gods.

As we draw near to the Temple we suddenly find ourselves in the midst of a gay and motley throng gathered under a sort of canopy overhead, and the entire locality over spread with glass chandeliers, groups of carved figures, fine embroidery, banners, lanterns and what not. The whole seems to form a sort of fancy fair, and there is music, dim and mournful in its tones, issuing from a regular orchestra at one side. It is a religious festival, the "Feast of Lanterns," which appears to be going the rounds, as we come across the same thing repeatedly afterwards, and it continues to be held for a considerable time in different places. It is got up by subscription, but what there is about it that can be termed religious it is difficult to say. We do not trouble ourselves much about the Temple but dismounting from our chairs inconspicuously make for the rear of the building where is situated the Hall of the Five Hundred Gods, or as we will rather call them "Worthies."

The first objects which meet our view, after the two hideous figures at the doorway are the fat men with lots of little urinals creeping about them, who are supposed to be symbols of everything that is good and happy. Rotundity in China is synonymous with beauty, and it is proverbial that a fat man must be wealthy. Children too are looked upon as the greatest source of happiness. We pass along rows of the hideous creatures which surround these chandeliers. Many of them bear remarkable signs of foreign extraction and more than half are pointed out amongst them. At the end of the apartment we come upon a venerable figure of the Emperor Kienloong before whom the everlasting Joss sticks burn. The Emperor is the principal object of all their worship; he is the greatest God the Chinese have, but this is the image of the greatest Emperor that ever ruled over China and obviously enough of the one who was most favourable to foreigners. We

leave the Hall neither particularly struck with its beauty nor without interest, and think that we must have seen something like it somewhere before.

Not far from this spot used to be the celebrated cat and dog street. I recollect myself visiting this place when it must have been in its zenith. I can aver that at that time I saw dogs roasted whole like sucking pigs, cats like hares and, which upset all my calculations, rats. There were besides cats and dogs confined in cages and being fattened ready for killing. Now there is nothing of the kind, but there are a few savoury stews composed of dogs and if you happen to have lost one within the last few days, perhaps it is indeed dear "Fido," whom you see. With regard to rats there are plenty of them to be seen dried and flattened out at the present day in nearly every poultryer's establishment you pass.

We are now carried under an open gateway into a square with a formidable archway before us. There are four huge figures under this, as in the case of the Temple at Honan, and the God of Wealth is only placed with petitions, but the whole place is crowded with wretched looking outcasts covered with diseases, who lie out so many hours each day to earn his favor. This is the great Temple of Longevity, the largest in Canton. In its general appointments it is simply a repetition of that of Honan, but not so large a scale. The only new marked feature in it is a figure of Noah, whom the Chinese call the Father of old age. Longevity, old age is almost worshipped in China, and the code of respect which is due to it is something truly beautiful. An aged Chinese himself is however any thing but beautiful. He always conveys to me the idea of a hoary old miscreant. When leaving this Temple, enter a doorway on your right, and you will find a garden in which are preserved innumerable Gold Fish. These fish have very singular tails, supposed to embody the principle of the screw in Naval Architecture, which has thus lain dormant for so many centuries.

Hitherto we have been merely travelling in the suburbs. We now start for the city itself. On our way we request our guides to point out every object of interest we may pass. We are introduced to Ten houses, filled with groups of thirsty Chinese, the majority of them dirty as the place itself, and in nooks at every open space and corner stalls are erected at which comestibles of the most filthy description are exposed for sale. Little cups of soup or savoury cakes, very like "Brown Windsor," seem much in favor. The streets themselves are like narrow alleys varying from four to six feet in width and seldom more. They are hung out with painted sign boards, the names of the various shops, and have a very pretty appearance to a stranger. The shops are all open, having more the appearance of a bazaar than a street, and the thoroughfare is so crowded that it is almost impossible to go along. The wealthy are borne in sedan chairs carried by two coolies who, stepping along at a quick pace, clear the way by exclamations and shouts. The pavement is composed of rough granite slabs, very loose and irregular and beneath is a filthy gutter the receptacle of every abomination. In some of the bye streets are nasty dirty little houses devoted to opium smoking, and in others gambling houses. The latter are things which are not to be mentioned, but quite the reverse—about these are interesting to strangers as being the haunts of the two greatest vices peculiar to the people. With the Chinese the mania for gambling is something extraordinary. Every vendor in the public streets carries with him the gambling sticks, and a would-be purchaser, instead of bargaining for the article he wants, generally pays a stipulated sum for a chance in the great lottery of investments. It reminds one of the "Wheels of Fortune" at watering places at home, where you may be sure you always get the worst of it.

How different a scene is the Pawnbroker's shop we have just visited. At the back of the establishment is a large square brick tower, with the smallest possible holes for light and ventilation. In height it towers above all the houses and the Pawnbroker's shops are the most conspicuous objects in the panorama of Canton. Inside are some eight stories or tiers, in which all the pawned articles are tied up in bundles with a wooden label attached to each, and ranged with the utmost regularity and order upon shelves throughout the building. The whole is confined by a massive iron door, which defies all appliances Chinese, and tradition says that many of them have been hanged upon the top of the tower ready to throw down upon all would be intruders. Occasionally we pass barber's shops and witness the operation of shaving, shampooing, and ear-picking, all of which is included in the fee. Conjurers who are clever at their tricks, but not over delicate, in their subjects are constantly met with and stalls with huge spectacles of professional letter writers and fortune tellers, and a standing proof of the want of education and the superstition of the lower classes. We pass through the gateway beneath the wall of what is termed the "New City," a sort of suburb of the old one, enclosed within a separate wall. Our guides have taken us to Jade street, a never ending thoroughfare in which nearly every shop is devoted to the sale of the dearly loved Jade of the Chinese, to articles of silver generally, and also the well known emeralds of Kingfisher's feathers, which are very pretty but somewhat flimsy. In time we reach the South West gate of the city, an enormous pile surmounted by a showy looking building, in which a number of the Braves or Chinese Soldiers are stationed. There is also a party stationed in the guard-house below, and they lounge about to all intents and purposes like ordinary Chinese coolies with nothing whatever to distinguish them except a sort of emblazonment on their blouses when in full costume. We ascend the wall by a flight of steps and obtain an indistinct view of the general features of the city, of which more anon.

#### CHAP. III.

##### INTO THE CITY.

All Chinese Cities of any importance as everybody knows are surrounded with walls of fabulous dimensions. The walls of Canton City are seven miles round, but enclose a space which, while it contains most of the great public buildings and institutions, numbers but a very small proportion of the population. This latter is set down at one million and a half, an estimate, I think, by no means overdrawn, when we consider the vast area which is covered by the city and suburbs, and the close packing of the houses and the people. The City itself is the better in most places than a heap of ruins. It forms the residence of all the officials, and the soldiers, but it is crowded by the wealthy and the trading

classes. It wants the regularity and the order and cleanliness of the suburbs, and in many parts it is but a neglected waste, abounding in filth and in unpleasant odours.

We now descend from the wall, and continue our route along the inner suburbs, which we were previously. Bearing to the left and turning down a few by streets we are soon set down at the Temple of the Five Genii or Rans, from which Canton derives its name. It appears that the Five Genii, for reasons which do not appear, turned themselves into rats and subsequently into stones, and they are preserved in all three forms in this temple. The building was much destroyed by fire lately, but the great bell, which is one of the most prominent objects in Canton and conspicuously seen from the wall, still hangs suspended in its tower. It was said of this bell, that as long as it hangs there no harm would ever befall Canton, and it is a curious fact that it was shipped by a shell during the bombardment.

The Nan-loy Court House and Prison are close at hand and are the next objects of interest. A huge dragon is painted upon the wall opposite, the usual emblem of a Civil Mandarin, and a somewhat appropriate one I fear. In all other respects it is difficult for a stranger to distinguish between the residence of a Mandarin, a Court of Justice, a Temple of Worship or any other public building. They are all perfectly alike in architecture and in their general features. Many years ago when Canton was almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese, and the code of respect which is due to it is something truly beautiful. An aged Chinese himself is however any thing but beautiful. He always conveys to me the idea of a hoary old miscreant. When leaving this Temple, enter a doorway on your right, and you will find a garden in which are preserved innumerable Gold Fish. These fish have very singular tails, supposed to embody the principle of the screw in Naval Architecture, which has thus lain dormant for so many centuries.

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further and we reach the celebrated Execution Ground.

On this spot that dreadful man Commissioner Yeh put to death some 200,000 human beings in the short space of one year. The site is a very desolate one, and of constant occurrence, twenty human beings at a time, and horrible tortures are perpetrated. Yet there are the traces and evidences of all this. It is a narrow dirty oblong, apparently devoted to the pottery business. There is nothing whatever to show its real character. It may so happen that we find a pitcher full of human heads stowed away in one of the corners. We may find the ground covered with clotted blood which they have not taken the trouble to wash away, and lying about may be the wooden cross on which some wretched victim has been strangled or tortured, and which has been left about the yard. It may indeed so happen that we witness the horrible sight of some twenty or thirty men kneeling down in a row and their heads lying off like so many poppies one after another as the executioner passes along the line. This may happen and may often do so to visitors, but upon the present occasion all is peace and tranquillity and there is nothing whatever to show the unallured nature of the spot. We have heard of pigs having been driven in after an execution to lick up the blood of the wretched victims. It is just the sort of occurrence, which would take place in China. We recollect visiting an execution ground upon one occasion, when the executioner stood gloating over the butchery he was about to perpetrate, and jeeringly drew his fingers along the blade of his sword, while he pointed to the wretched miscreants he was about to slaughter.

We are now not far from the river's side and we make for the nearest landing place, take boat and return homewards. On our way we pass the celebrated "Flower boats" or floating places of entertainment. These flower boats are complete houses in their way, and are more particularly noted for evening orgies, singing girls and suppers. To a stranger they are one of the most striking sights of Canton. The boats are gaily illuminated. The musical entertainment lasts from about 8 p.m. till midnight, winding up with a somewhat noisy supper. The singing girls are many of them very nice looking, and are doubtless more prized for their beauty than for their accomplishments or their virtue. They are highly painted and got up and they are accompanied in their vocal operations by music of a primitive and monotonous character. The entertainers amuse themselves by lounging about, drinking tea and sauncho, smoking tobacco or opium and a little occasional chaff with the fair vocalists, who assume a certain amount of coyness for the occasion, but are sadly wanting in that general refinement, which is the greatest charm and grace of their sex.

#### CHAP. IV.

##### PUNTINGA'S AND THE FATER GARDENS.

There is no doubt that for a long pull of three quarters of an hour on the water the evening would have been the most agreeable time, but to view gardens to advantage they should be seen while the sun is upon them. We therefore started the following day soon after breakfast for Puntinga's Gardens, and after a long pull up the river and through a very pretty creek bordered by grotesque cedar trees we reached them and found a number of Mandarin gals boats had preceded us. These gardens are the private property of a wealthy man, a high Mandarin, and one of the Salt Commissioners of the Empire. By the courtesy of Puntinga they are at all times open to Europeans, who do not fail to avail themselves of his politeness. It is a peculiar feature of the gardens that such things as flowers beds are unknown. All the plants are in pots, and there are after all comparatively speaking but few flowers, Avenues of shrubs, dwarfed and of the most grotesque shapes, artificial rockeries, alcoves, lakes abounding in the adorable Lotus, picturesque bridges and terraces, being the most prominent features. The whole has the most pleasing and original effect, quite dispelling the idea of a garden, and leaving us as it were in a dream. Situated upon the borders of the lake are numerous summer houses which at night are gaily illuminated and in one of these Puntinga and his friends were at the moment feasting. They are furnished in the most expensive manner with "black wood" or ebony furniture surmounted by marble tops. Numerous cushions all round the garden in every direction to the walls are covered with quotations from Confucius and other writers in a most elaborate manner. In one part is a very picturesque island with a pagoda upon it reached by beautiful terraces of rockery abounding in summer houses and alcoves. In another is situated the great theatre, an extravagantly got up building capable of accommodating an infinite number of guests and with a number of apartments and rooms up stairs. In this the essential features are remarkable and the curious arms, gongs and an old model of a steam-ship to be found upon the stage are worth observing. The seats of strangely shaped stones which are to be seen placed upon tripods all round the gardens are a peculiarity of the Chinese and the celebrated Lotus which is scattered throughout the lakes when in full bloom is very striking. A Peking music cart which may be seen at the entrance to the garden, is said to be the so called "box" in which Mr. Ward, the American Minister, was carried up to the capital, but in all probability is Puntinga's own carriage in which he has made a similar journey. His travelling gondola may also be seen, fitted with every appliance for a lengthened journey up the country.

Here we cross the river to Fates and visit Houqua's garden, which was the resort of foreigners before Puntinga was accessible. It is only a repetition of what we have already seen on a smaller and more neglected scale. The nursery gardens are well worthy a visit, and the dwarfed trees and small creepers trained round a wire framework into all sorts of grotesque shapes with plaster faces, hands and feet, are very amusing. At most of these gardens a number of clay figures are sold, and those representing Europeans are somewhat eccentric.

Not far from here is the celebrated duck-hatching establishment, where myriads of ducks are a annually artificially brought for the idea has been propagated that the eggs are hatched by their own natural warmth without any stimulating agent but such is not altogether the case. The fact is that for several days the chambers, which they are laid out, are heated by furnaces and having been once started, by being kept in large numbers in baskets, a acclimated atmosphere they gradually hatch.

The ducks are then forwarded to farms in the neighbourhood where they may also be seen, and large quantities are sent up the country in "duck boats" of which numbers are anchored about. Ducks are considered a great relish by the Chinese, and they are usually prepared by being flattened out and dried. On the Fates side there are some very pretty walks and further down the river may be seen a Tea plantation.

I must conclude this sketch of my visit to the "City of Rans" by assuring my friends that wherever they go in the neighbourhood of Canton, they may consider themselves perfectly safe, and that they will meet with nothing but civility on all sides. Should they have reason at any time to suppose that rudeness is intended they must not resent it, but pass on without noticing it. I would caution them to drop that domineering bullying demeanour which Europeans find it necessary to assume with Chinese, at any rate for the time being. Those who get into difficulties have usually themselves alone to thank for it.

#### THE USAGE OF BILLS.

The *Friend of India*, Sept. 13, contains the subjoined remarks in reference to the announced change in the usage of Bills, as it will be felt by the Eastern trade:—

The question of a four or six months usage of bills seems to have been too hastily decided by the Exchange Banks in London. If the rule limiting the usage to four months applied only to the growing trade overland it would be unobjectionable. But the simplest calculation will show that six months is just sufficient to cover the time which elapses between the putting of goods on board in one port and their final arrival at their destination in the warehouses. Certainly, even if no allowance be made for accidents, five months is too short a time. The only result of the new rule, in the case of Cape ships, is likely to be the crippling of trade. There is another view of the question which confirms this conclusion. All authorities have agreed that the monetary crisis which has hardly yet passed away was due to a want of credit and not of capital. It was a bankers' not a merchants' crisis. From Overland and Gurney's discount house to the Agra Bank the mass of the failures consisted of banking and financing houses. Rarely did the merchant prosper, and still more rarely from any cause outside the bad management of the banks. If this is the case the banks are wrong to punish the merchants, and the wrong will be set on their own business, to the general injury of trade and public prosperity. In the face of what seems to be the united opinion of the mercantile communities of India if the Exchange Banks adhere to their new and, as we believe, hastily formed rule in the case of goods sent otherwise than overland to or from India, the rule will not continue in force six months.

#### LATE TELEGRAMS FROM LONDON.

The following are the latest Telegrams to hand via Calcutta, by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Alcutta*.

LONDON, 10th September. Last year's Atlantic Cable successfully laid. Prussian Chamber of Deputies at Saturday's Committee regarding the treasury notes Bill, adopted an amendment to reduce proposed issue to thirty million florins. Demobilisation of Prussian Army commenced. It is reported that negotiations between Italy and Austria progress slowly. Reported that King of Saxony intends to abdicate. Fifty-eight thousand Italians disbanded. Liverpool and Manchester cotton markets dull.

LONDON, 13th September. The Bank of England returns for the week ending to day show the following result as compared with previous account:—Increase in reserve of £543,000; decrease in billions £220,000; decrease in bills discounted £274,000. At Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Markets prices held firmly.

LONDON, 14th September. Insurrection in Canada suppressed. Cotton. Total sales of the Week bales 696,000; week's sales 30,000; total imports of week 508,000; week's imports of Surats 70,000; Total stock 823,000; total stocks of Surats 330,300; total stock at American ports 340,000. Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Markets quiet.

#### INDIA.

Finding of Jervis Court Martial on first and second charges not guilty, and three guilty. Nauticos dismissed from service with recommendation to mercy, which Commander-in-Chief declines attending to. Sentence confirmed. Revised finding on first and second charges same as original.—Press.

#### LOSS OF THE T. E. BOYD.

We have been furnished, through the kindness of Captain Young, with the following abstract of the log of the *T. E. Boyd*, which vessel was wrecked on Tortoise Reef, Pescadores, on the morning of the 10th ultimo, and afterwards looted by the natives:—

September 9, Sunday, P.M., commenced with light winds and cloudy weather, experienced strong breezes; a strict lookout attended to. 10 P.M., wind and weather moderated, altered the course to S.S.W. Midnight, light winds with hazy weather. 4 A.M., light winds with dark cloudy weather. 4.30 A.M., saw broken water ahead, tried to stay the ship, she would not come to, she fell off on to the Tortoise Reef (Pescadores). 4.40 A.M., cleaved up the sails and put the long boat out to run out an anchor to heave the vessel off, sounded well and found 4 feet in the hold. At day-break, saw about 30 boats leave the shore and come to the vessel; about 300 natives boarded and commenced immediately to take possession of everything movable; sounded the pumps again and found 5 feet water. At 10 A.M., stern port started, ship striking very heavily, a large piece of her keel coming up. At 11.30 A.M., ship bilged, natives becoming more eager for plunder; mangled the boats and took the few clothes the sailors could get. Captain Duties (passenger) lost all his nautical instruments, clothes, &c., &c. At 12.30 A.M., found the ship sinking very fast, lost all hopes of saving her, the Captain and crew had the boats lay off on oars, the natives took entire charge of the vessel.

September 10, Monday, P.M.—The Captain ordered the boats to put towards the land on Sand Island, as soon as they landed the natives surrounded them and plundered them of most of what they had saved from the wreck, the Mandarin ordered the shipwrecked to go to the outside of the village, and accommodated them in a joss-house for two days. The Captain told by the Mandarin by sign, that he wished to go to Amoy; in reply the Mandarin said that he

had no junk, but would send the Captain and crew to a place where he could get one.

September 11, Tuesday, A.M.—Came to an agreement with the Mandarin to forward the *T. E. Boyd* and from there to Amoy. 10 A.M., packed up the remaining clothes; natives again plundered us; was sent by the Mandarin on board of a fishing-boat to Makung. Landing at Makung, where we were most hospitably received than at Sand Island. Mandarin charged £20 for conveyance and provisions from Sand Island to Makung.

September 12th, Wednesday.—Were handed over to the Makung Mandarin.

September 13, Thursday.—Found an interpreter and made an agreement with a Captain of a junk to take us to Amoy for £200; paid interpreter \$10. The Makung Mandarin charged \$10, which exhausted the Captain's money. Then went on board the junk in the evening.

14th to 24th.—On board the junk, which remained still in Makung, the Captain refusing to go to sea on account of the bad weather.

24th.—Schooner *Amoy Trader* arrived from Formosa. Mad Mr. M.P. Hall, hearing of a foreign vessel being lost on the Pescadores, had chartered the schooner to proceed to our assistance. Hearing that we were on board of a junk in the same harbour, he came on board, and offered to take us to the schooner to Hongkong. He paid \$165 to the Captain of the junk on our behalf; and we then went on board the *Amoy Trader*.

October 4.—Sailed from Makung; and 7.—Arrived in Hongkong harbour at 11 A.M.—*Mercury*.

#### EXPORT BUSINESS WITH THE EAST.

Now that the price of money has been relaxed by the Governors of the Bank of England, and that a 7 per cent. rate rules instead of a 10 per cent., it may be useful to inquire into the manner in which financial arrangements in connection with our East Indian trade have been and are still carried on. An investigation at once discloses that the serious monetary difficulties that embarrass many of the firms engaged in this business when the rate is suddenly raised, and a feeling of insecurity prevails in the commercial community, are in a very great measure due to the reckless nature of the financial undertakings entered into by them in accordance with the system now adopted by exporting houses, and with a view to wrong to punish the merchants, and the wrong will be set on their own business, to the general injury of trade and public prosperity. In the face of what seems to be the united opinion of the mercantile communities of India if the Exchange Banks adhere to their new and, as we believe, hastily formed rule in the case of goods sent otherwise than overland to or from India, the rule will not continue in force six months.

The following are the latest Telegrams to hand via Calcutta, by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Alcutta*.

LONDON, 10th September. Last year's Atlantic Cable successfully laid. Prussian Chamber of Deputies at Saturday's Committee regarding the treasury notes Bill, adopted an amendment to reduce proposed issue to thirty million florins. Demobilisation of Prussian Army commenced. It is reported that negotiations between Italy and Austria progress slowly. Reported that King of Saxony intends to abdicate. Fifty-eight thousand Italians disbanded. Liverpool and Manchester cotton markets dull.

LONDON, 13th September. The Bank of England returns for the week ending to day show the following result as compared with previous account:—Increase in reserve of £543,000; decrease in billions £220,000; decrease in bills discounted £274,000. At Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Markets prices held firmly.

LONDON, 14th September. Insurrection in Canada suppressed. Cotton. Total sales of the Week bales 696,000; week's sales 30,000; total imports of week 508,000; week's imports of Surats 70,000; Total stock 823,000; total stocks of Surats 330,300; total stock at American ports 340,000. Liverpool and Manchester Cotton Markets quiet.

#### INDIA.

Finding of Jervis Court Martial on first and second charges not guilty, and three guilty. Nauticos dismissed from service with recommendation to mercy, which Commander-in-Chief declines attending to. Sentence confirmed. Revised finding on first and second charges same as original.—Press.

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quarrel between the *Singh* and the *Teoh* Boats, the wrong we neither understand that the day the riot took place, the head of one of the was not such as the of, hence the disturbance instantly on the spot. Man with his usual prudence with the Magistrate, on these occasions, no so the approach of the rioters that they began they were very posted of the police still sharp fire in the course till they found the purs when they almost in seared; not however being arrested quarters in the lock peace was restored concerned. The head Society, Kuo-Han-Te and read, understood yours to restore peace that the Executive is, sent state of the law un deal with the Chinese recurring riots. They ago, and have conti day.

The subjoined is the from Mandalay anent per Burmah, that "We have to tender lah Basmal, for the received the evening Thayetunyo. "Letter from Minla to take duties as a under Arawan and Salin. Yawyanvika in rail Raily and Eng her and gone to Munda are trying to catch the princes. The Magwa escaped and come down all are well at Mandalay. Our contemporary most intelligible and elegant. There can in a few days more the will be caught and de the laws, both of God come into British ter chance of escape. We them as murderers, justice, Political ref in honor always to pro ment has never yet t around murderers. Under circumstances request is made for It is earnestly hoped in upper Burmah may ese Government inter Treaty relations with Indeed, that they w portance of having a R as Resident, with a establishment, to who have the right to be bound to give heed to the administration especially in all subje their relations and oth reign states and Govern

#### MILITARY OCCURRENCES.

The following is a Frankfurt, describing tion by the Prussian made by the events of not easily be effaced in the memory of the Frankfurters. I have gone through der foot and placed de of brute force seems The little sympathy th for Prussia has place have taken his peace she has to thank al has been one of cryi to last. The Prussian without the slightest clation of war prece had not been mobiliz treated as enemies wh determined resistance deny our South Germ suffer for them as enemies.

It is difficult to reco finement, education, a the Prussians pretend in the conduct of the tered on our best fam and riding horses hav from us, not for purp they mockingly said, "forsters might learn too on a good lady. M officers and 25 mpu conduct of the forme proper in the highest at dinner the butler against certain remark his mistress. An offe ed up from the table hands on him, when alarmed by the noise, and ordered the servan she would serve the you believe it, not use her to desert!"

Another day H. H. have 200 men quarter beautiful new house on cause flowers had been window upon the Aust ing a few days previou to know the sympathy than Prussian. He p succeeded in getting 100 men in the house a another hundred for fi told that in his case



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quarrel between the Seng Lim and the Seng Yeow, respecting the laying of fishing nets off Teloh Bahang. Who was in the wrong we neither know nor care, but what we principally have to do with is, the actual fact that such a display of rival Chinese Kongsi took place in daylight, attended with the free use of fire arms in open day and looting of several shops in the China Bazaar, which were kept by, we have reason to believe, peaceable citizens. We understand that the dispute had been, on the day the riot took place, referred to the head of one of the Societies and his award was not such as the other party approved of, hence the disturbance. The police were instantly on the spot, followed by Colonel Man with his usual promptitude, together with the Magistrate, but as is usual on all these occasions, no sooner was the signal of the approach of the police announced to the rioters than they began to retreat (no doubt they were well posted up in the movements of the police), still keeping up a pretty sharp fire in the course of their retreat, until they found the pursuit too hot for them, when they almost instantaneously disappeared; but not without several persons being arrested and lodged in safe quarters in the lock up. In a short time peace was restored as far as rioting was concerned. The head of the Toh-poh-Kong Society, Kuo-Tian-Tock, was on the spot and used, we understand, his best endeavours to restore peace. It is perfectly clear that the Executive is, according to the present state of the law utterly incompetent to deal with the Chinese in these continually recurring riots. They commenced long ago, and have continued to the present day.

#### THE REBELLION IN BURMAH.

The subjoined is the latest intelligence from Mandalay anent the Rebellion in upper Burma, from the *Rangoon Times*:—"We have to tender our thanks to Moolah Esmail, for the following telegram received the evening before last from Thayetmye. "Letter from Minlah. King sent orders to take duties as before. King's troops under Atween Woon Koon have come to Salin. Yawnnyakia is at Pagham. Captain Reilly and Engineer have deserted her and gone to Mandalay. King's people are trying to catch the Steamer and Rebel prizes. The Magway Myothogyee has escaped and come down here. I hear that all are well at Mandalay." "Our contemporary remarks: This is a most intelligible and a most satisfactory telegram. There can be no question, that in a few days more the two rebel Princes will be caught and dealt with according to the laws, both of God and man. If they come into British territory, they stand no chance of escape. We shall simply regard them as murderers, who are flying from justice. Political refugees we are bound in honor always to protect, but our Government has never yet thrown its protection around murderers. They will be held under surveillance by our police until a request is made for them by the King. It is earnestly hoped that these troubles in upper Burma may result in the Burmese Government entering into proper Treaty relations with our Government. Indeed, that they would recognize the importance of having a British officer of rank as Resident, with a personal Assistant and establishment, to whose opinion and judgment the Court of Burma should be bound to give heed in matters pertaining to the administration of the country, and especially in all subjects of trade, and in their relations and arrangements with foreign states and Governments."

#### MILITARY OCCUPATION OF FRANKFORT.

The following is a letter written from Frankfort, describing the military occupation by the Prussians:—"The impression made by the events of the last 14 days will not easily be effaced from the minds of our Frankfort people. I cannot tell you what we have gone through; to be trodden under foot and placed defenceless at the mercy of brute force seems too much to bear. The little sympathy that existed among us for Prussia has ceased to exist, undying hatred taking its place—a hatred for which she has to thank herself. The whole affair has been one of crying injustice from first to last. The Prussians marched in here without the slightest impediment, no declaration of war preceding them; our Guard has not been mobilized, and yet we are treated as enemies who have made the most determined resistance. It is impossible to deny our South German sympathies, but to suffer for them as we do is beyond endurance. It is difficult to recognize any of the refinement, education, and polish, on which the Prussians pretend to pride themselves, in the conduct of the officers who are quartered on our best families. Our carriage and riding horses have been taken away from us, not for purposes of war, but as they mockingly said, 'that the rich Frankforters might learn how to walk.' and so on. An aged lady, Madame L., had five officers and 25 men put in her house. The conduct of the former was at all times improper in the highest degree, and one day at dinner the butler at last protested against certain remarks being made about his mistress. An officer immediately jumped up from the table and was about to lay hands on him, when the lady of the house, alarmed by the noise, made her appearance and ordered the servant to retire, saying she would serve the dishes herself. Would you believe it, not one of them rose to beg her to desist! "Another day H. received an order to have 200 men quartered on him in his beautiful new house on the Zell, simply because flowers had been thrown from his window in honor of the American troops. During a few days previously, and they seemed to know his sympathies to be more Austrian than Prussian. He protested, and at last succeeded in getting the number reduced to 100 men in the house and to provide for another hundred for five days. He was told that in his case they acted on orders received from high quarters. The first week of the occupation was one of constant excitement. Every day brought some fresh proclamation, and with it new demands. To ask 25,000,000 florins is perfectly infamous, and you can imagine in what a state of mind it has put our gentry and tradespeople. After the proclamation of this demand every one seemed paralyzed, and for three days our dear old town was scarcely to be recognized. The threat of pillage and investing the town is now disavowed by the Prussian journals, as a report got up here; but the panic it caused among my neighbors is a sufficient guarantee for its truth. On second thoughts, of course, nobody could believe

such a threat would be put into execution. The loss would be their own.

The Prussians flatter themselves that all have fled before them, but in this they are mistaken. It is true they see no one, for what all keep within our houses until dark, when we go out in order to get some air and pay a few visits. Our poor Frankfort has been sorely tried, but it is not dead yet, and our enemies will, perhaps, find it tougher than they expected. The six millions were paid at once, but they will have to work hard before they can get the 25 millions from us.

What impression has been caused by the suicide of our Burgomaster in England? He was the second of our leading men who have already been sacrificed by the brutal sway of our rulers. The day after the entry of the troops, Hofrath Fisch Gualter was ordered to appear before General Falkenstein, and on entering the room a paralytic stroke caused him to fall dead at the oppressor's feet.

We have lost many friends at Königgrätz, and we cannot think of that fatal field without shuddering. We seem to have been years within these last few days, but all our people have braved their hardships nobly, and I have the greatest pride in assuring you that not one of our Frankfort families have endeavored to save themselves by flight.

#### A WORD TO THE P & O. CO.

The earth has moved on in space since the P. and O. commenced their career. Mind too has travelled as well as matter; but the P. and O. ignore these things. While all else is improving, these great monopolists seem determined to stand still. Their power of inertia is immense, and they presume upon the incapacity of the despised Indian public to affect the weight of their mighty mass. Trusting to their great influence at Home they decline to "move on," and the Anglo-Indian public have for some time come to the conclusion that this is our veritable "old man of the sea." With low speed, high rates, and mediocre vessels he has got on our backs and thinks we cannot move him. But if we may give this old man a bit of advice, it is that he had better beware of the last straw; a little more obstinacy will rouse into the energy of self-defence the most patient and apathetic of communities. Hoping he will take hints in good part we will try to impress upon him a few of our wants. Passing by recent achievements we will remind him that twenty years ago one of his own steamers, the *Bankee*, was generally admitted to run from England to India in less than eight days. Trusting to their great influence at Home they decline to "move on," and the Anglo-Indian public have for some time come to the conclusion that this is our veritable "old man of the sea." With low speed, high rates, and mediocre vessels he has got on our backs and thinks we cannot move him. But if we may give this old man a bit of advice, it is that he had better beware of the last straw; a little more obstinacy will rouse into the energy of self-defence the most patient and apathetic of communities. Hoping he will take hints in good part we will try to impress upon him a few of our wants. Passing by recent achievements we will remind him that twenty years ago one of his own steamers, the *Bankee*, was generally admitted to run from England to India in less than eight days. 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## Shipping Intelligence.

## ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessel	Flag	Tons	Captain	From	Discharge	Cargo	Consignees or Agents
Sept 1	Hongkong	Am. bk.	412	Yihel	Saigon	Sept. 12	Rice	Chinese
2	Albany	Am. bk.	566	King	Saigon	Sept. 12	General	Reynolds and Co
3	Minerva	Am. bk.	273	King	Saigon	Sept. 12	General	Reynolds and Co
4	Chari	Am. bk.	253	Hamilton	Saigon	Sept. 12	General	Reynolds and Co
5	Amarna	Am. bk.	218	Bellstedt	Tientsin	Sept. 12	General	Schellhaus and Co
6	T. A. Gibb	Am. bk.	493	Pear	Yokohama	Sept. 12	General	Schellhaus and Co
7	Yenvering Belle	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	Sept. 12	General	Schellhaus and Co
8	Frucht	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	Sept. 12	General	Schellhaus and Co
9	Roma	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	Sept. 12	General	Schellhaus and Co
10	Douglas	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	Sept. 12	General	Schellhaus and Co
11	Can Alpine	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	Sept. 12	General	Schellhaus and Co
12	Janu	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	Sept. 12	General	Schellhaus and Co
13	H. E. Susanna	Am. bk.	300	Mayboom	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
14	Wessel Castle	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
15	Tegeburg	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
16	Waggon	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
17	Aratton Apoc	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
18	Chilli	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
19	Amoy Trader	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
20	Chamam	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
21	E. P. Conquer	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
22	Fairy	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
23	Bliza & Jacou	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
24	Alia	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
25	Magdalena	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
26	Union	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
27	Formosa	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
28	Venus	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
29	John Schmitt	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
30	Marave	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
31	Ariadne	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
32	Tokio	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
33	Caroline	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co
34	Duc	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	Sept. 17	General	H. Hubner and Co

Per T. A. Gibb, 15 Chinese. Per Clasi, 3 Chinese.  
Per Roma, M. & Mrs. Pannoforte, Miss Cupid and 1 European and native female servant, Mr. McFarlane, one Parson, and 20 Chinese.  
Per Can Alpine, Major Hickson, Mr. Parson and 43 Chinese.  
Per Asia, Messrs. Tenbaker, and Lestranger, and 7 Chinese.  
Per Aratton Apoc, Mr. & Mrs. Piere, Mr. Gausson, Mr. Erskine and 25 Chinese.  
Per Formosa, Messrs. Wood, Ellis, and 7 Chinese.  
Per Johann Schmitt, Mr. Ruch, Mr. Fisher, and Miss Graham.

## DEPARTURES.

Date	Vessel	Flag	Tons	Captain	Destination	Cargo	Discharge
Sept 1	Hongkong	Am. bk.	412	Yihel	Saigon	Rice	Sept. 12
2	Albany	Am. bk.	566	King	Saigon	General	Sept. 12
3	Minerva	Am. bk.	273	King	Saigon	General	Sept. 12
4	Chari	Am. bk.	253	Hamilton	Saigon	General	Sept. 12
5	Amarna	Am. bk.	218	Bellstedt	Tientsin	General	Sept. 12
6	T. A. Gibb	Am. bk.	493	Pear	Yokohama	General	Sept. 12
7	Yenvering Belle	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	General	Sept. 12
8	Frucht	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	General	Sept. 12
9	Roma	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	General	Sept. 12
10	Douglas	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	General	Sept. 12
11	Can Alpine	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	General	Sept. 12
12	Janu	Am. bk.	100	Shuon	Yokohama	General	Sept. 12
13	H. E. Susanna	Am. bk.	300	Mayboom	Singapore	General	Sept. 17
14	Wessel Castle	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	General	Sept. 17
15	Tegeburg	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	General	Sept. 17
16	Waggon	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	General	Sept. 17
17	Aratton Apoc	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	General	Sept. 17
18	Chilli	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	General	Sept. 17
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33	Caroline	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	General	Sept. 17
34	Duc	Am. bk.	350	Hardy	Singapore	General	Sept. 17

## Shipping in China Waters.

## WHAMPOA.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	ARRIVAL	DISCHARGE	DESTINATION	REMARKS
Acquies	Hindle	Am. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Donner Company	New York
Albert Victor	Chapman	Am. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Donner and Co	New York
Amelia	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Azoi	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Bengal	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Capit Wilhelm	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Edel	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
G. C. L. Meyer	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Little Ophian	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Minerva	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Norais	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Passing Cloud	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Powhatan	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Reindeer	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Rennymede	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Samuel	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Three Brothers	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Tigre	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Veritas	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York
Vicatrix	W. bk.	398	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Sept. 18	Livingston and Co	New York

## HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

EXCLUSIVE OF TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES AND CLEARANCES.  
C. on Peddars Wharf—W. on Peddars Wharf to Gibb's Wharf—W. on Westward of Gibb's Wharf—W. on Peddars Wharf to the Military Hospital—E. Eastward of the Hospital—K. on Kowloon side.

SHIP'S NAME AND WHERE ANCHORED	CAPTAIN	FLAG	TONS	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS	CERTIFICATION	ISSUED BY
<b>Steamers</b>							
Araratton Apoc	R. C. Schmidt	U. S. str.	1400	Oct. 7	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Calcutta & Co.	Oct. 7
Asia	W. bk.	1200	Oct. 8	9 Smith, Kenne y and Co	Calcutta		
Can Alpine	W. bk.	1200	Sept. 13	J. Matheson and Co	Calcutta		
Douglas	Amston	U. S. str.	515	Oct. 6	L. Sprake and Co	Swatow &c.	to-m
Formosa	Tomlin	U. S. str.	707	Oct. 7	John & Co. S. N. Co	Swatow &c.	
Lancashire	W. bk.	1200	Sept. 22	Russell and Co	Calcutta		
London	E. Byrne	U. S. str.	700	Apr. 20	Order		
Norais	W. Vicente	Sp. str.	250	Oct. 4	Spanish Consul		
Nippon	W. bk.	1200	Sept. 22	G. P. and O. S. N. Co	Calcutta		
Ottawa	W. bk.	1200	Sept. 22	G. P. and O. S. N. Co	Calcutta		
Tanagou	W. C. McCulloch	U. S. str.	1253	Sept. 21	G. P. and O. S. N. Co	Calcutta	
Salina	E. Kuttie	U. S. str.	835	Sept. 9	Government		
Salete	W. bk.	1200	Sept. 22	G. P. and O. S. N. Co	Calcutta		
T. A. Gibb	W. bk.	1200	Sept. 22	G. P. and O. S. N. Co	Calcutta		
Vis. Canning	W. bk.	1200	Sept. 22	G. P. and O. S. N. Co	Calcutta		
Waterloo	H. Escher	U. S. str.	630	Sept. 16	Dutch Consul		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>							
A. M. Lawrence	K. Taylor	Am. sh.	593	May 20	Olyphant and Co		
Agencia	B. sh.	1034	Oct. 9	Birn and Co			
Adeline	W. Ramey	B. sh.	236	Oct. 9	Order		
Adelaide	J. K. Ehlers	Pr. bk.	234	Sept. 11	Siemens and Co		
A. de Maokan	A. Devauxier	Fr. bk.	255	Oct. 4	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Albert	S. Schrader	Am. str.	294	Sept. 16	Siemens and Co		
Albia	G. C. Heuer	Am. bk.	315	Sept. 16	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Alexander	D. Dempster	B. bk.	282	Oct. 10	Order		
Alice Hall	W. Ross Janah	Am. sh.	898	Aug. 30	Goman and Co		
Amoy Trader	K. W. Pr.	Am. sh.	156	Oct. 10	Order		
Aristo	W. C. Bell	Am. sh.	218	Oct. 5	E. Scheillhaus and Co		
Arundin	K. York	U. S. sh.	837	Aug. 16	Order		
Arundin	K. Munroe	U. S. bk.	394	July 10	Johnson and Co		
Bangkok	C. Frank	B. bk.	513	Sept. 7	Reynvaan Brothers & Co		
Banquet	E. Peral	U. S. bk.	400	Sept. 29	Order		
Bella delaga	W. Clausen	Dubg.	363	Oct. 9	Siemens Brothers & Co		
Bentley	W. Pr.	Am. bk.	463	Sept. 3	Garreta and Co		
Bravo	W. Detlefse	U. S. bk.	537	Oct. 9	U. S. bk.		
Brema	K. Ode	Am. bk.	434	Sept. 8	Siemens and Co		
Briton	W. K. Hure	U. S. bk.	400	Sept. 6	Garreta and Co		
Brilliant	W. Fleming	U. S. sh.	610	May 19	J. H. Hook		
Brilliant	W. Rife	B. bk.	435	Oct. 4	Chinese		
Cesar	K. Schuck	U. S. bk.	396	Oct. 9	Shard and Co		
California	W. Barber	Am. sh.	143	Aug. 20	Siemens and Co		
Calypso	W. King	Am. bk.	586	Oct. 5	Order		
Canon	W. H. Smith	U. S. sh.	757	Sept. 24	Chinese		
Carob	C. H. C.	U. S. bk.	380	Aug. 16	Siemens, Kennedy & Co		
Cassio	W. Gugg	U. S. bk.	325	Aug. 25	Chinese		
Catharina	R. Jannin	Pr. bk.	275	July 1	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Charger	W. Hatch	Am. sh.	179	Sept. 2	Siemens and Co		
Charmion	E. Samuels	U. S. bk.	283	Sept. 28	G. P. and O. S. N. Co		
Chessa	W. Hamilton	B. bk.	285	Oct. 5	Siemens and Co		
Cheetah	W. C. J. Reid	U. S. sh.	753	Sept. 1	W. C. Moore and Co		
Chili	W. Jensen	Pr. bk.	230	Sept. 11	G. P. and O. S. N. Co		
Christine	W. Jensen	Pr. bk.	230	Sept. 11	Siemens and Co		
Ciffon	W. Russell	B. bk.	369	Sept. 26	Arnholdt Karberg and Co		
Co. Indus	K. Eschen	Am. sh.	380	Sept. 25	Siemens and Co		
Cumberland	E. W. W. W.	U. S. sh.	911	Sept. 1	W. C. Moore and Co		
Deer	Sud	W. Malchow	Am. sh.	570	Sept. 22	Order	
Dorotha	W. Meyer	Am. bk.	205	Sept. 22	Arnholdt Karberg and Co		
Drache	W. Jensen	Am. sh.	472	Sept. 22	Arnholdt Karberg and Co		
Dr. Petman	J. Meyer	Am. bk.	170	Aug. 2	E. B. Schellhaus and Co		

## HONGKONG.—Continued.

SHIP'S NAME	CAPTAIN	FLAG & REG.	Tons	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CORRESPONDENCE OR AGENT	DESTINATION	INTEREST OR DATE
Edouard Marie	Vanner	Du.b.k	397	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
E. P. Conquer	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Elizabeth Jacob	Z. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Ellen	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Evangeline	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Fairy	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Feliza	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Fortuna	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Frucht	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Frucht	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Gamecock	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Gedon	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Gloria	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Gullama	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
H. Liduna	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Harvard	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
Harvard	K. bk.	397	Oct. 8	Oct. 8	Messageries Imperiales		
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